

Hoeke's Annual August Sale.

It's the looked-for event of the season by the housekeepers of Washington. The announcement kindles the most widespread interest—for the values involved are known to be the very highest; and the reductions are always the deepest. Supply the prospective needs as well as those of the immediate present. You needn't pay the full amount of purchase now; a small deposit will hold the selections until you are ready to have them delivered.

We cannot begin to list all the reductions—they touch almost every line of Furniture, Carpets and Upholstery Goods in the house—but here are a few sample cuttings—enough to give you an idea of what's to be saved through this sale:

| Parlor Furniture. | Chamber Furniture. |
|---|--|
| \$15.00 Parlor Chairs..... | \$25.00 Three-piece Suites..... |
| \$17.00 Parlor Chairs..... | \$27.50 Three-piece Suites..... |
| \$22.50 Gilt Divans..... | \$35.00 Three-piece Suites..... |
| \$30.00 Gilt Divans..... | \$29.00 Three-piece Suites..... |
| \$25.00 Mahogany Corner Chairs..... | \$55.00 Three-piece Suites..... |
| \$3.75 Reception Chairs..... | All Childrens are REDUCED— |
| \$7.50 Corner Chairs..... | reduced prices beginning at..... |
| \$27.50 Three-piece Parlor Suites..... | All the Old Bureaus are RE- |
| \$40.00 Five-piece Parlor Suites..... | duced—reduced prices beginning at..... |
| \$50.00 Five-piece Parlor Suites..... | All Brass and Iron Beds are REDUCED—some to |
| \$70.00 Three-piece Parlor Suites..... | what they cost; others to less |
| \$85.00 Three-piece Suites..... | than cost— |
| \$35.00 Parlor Cabinets..... | \$4.00 Iron Beds..... |
| \$22.00 Parlor Cabinets..... | \$12.00 Iron Beds..... |
| \$10.00 Hall Racks..... | \$13.50 Iron Beds..... |
| \$6.85! All the Two-piece Hall Seats and Glasses cut to cost. | \$17.50 Iron Beds..... |
| Parlor and Library Tables—some reduced as much as ONE-THIRD. | \$45.00 Brass Beds..... |
| Ladies' Desks..... | All Conches have been REDUCED. |
| \$7.50 Desks..... | Even those of our own make—Box Couches, covered with art ticking and thoroughly guaranteed, worth \$12.50, of- |
| \$14.50 Desks..... | fered now for..... |
| \$26.00 Desks..... | Every Summer Rocker and every Sewing |
| \$40.00 Desks..... | Rocker cut to cost. Prices now 98c. |
| Dining Room Furniture..... | Every Refrigerator in the house is spe- |
| \$20.00 Buffets..... | cially marked for certain clear- |
| \$45.00 Sideboards..... | ance. Prices now begin at..... |
| \$125.00 Sideboard..... | \$2.50 Lawn Settees..... |
| \$7.50 Dining Tables..... | \$6.00 Iron Settees..... |
| \$10.00 Dining Tables..... | All the Hammocks, no mat- |
| \$18.00 Dining Tables..... | ter what sort or kind, have |
| \$98c. Oak Dining Chairs, with cane seats, at special prices, beginning at..... | been CUT TO COST. |
| China Closets..... | Mosquito Canopies now at..... |
| \$72.00 China Closets..... | Lot of Window Shades, with fringe on |
| \$38.50 China Closets..... | bottom, made to special order for |
| \$25.00 China Closets..... | \$1 each. Now..... |
| \$22.50 China Closets..... | Carpets and Rugs. |
| \$18.75 China Closets..... | Wilton Carpet Ends, nicely bound and |
| \$17.50 China Closets..... | made into Rugs, 1 1/2 yards long. |
| All the Office Desks are REDUCED to just about what they cost. | Worth \$4.50..... |

"Home's Fittings," W. H. Hoeke, Pa. Ave. & 8th St.

THE RATE THEY PAID

Cost of Protecting Government Buildings From Fire.

LESS THAN 1 PER CENT

A POINT OF VIEW OVERLOOKED BY CONGRESS.

Value of Federal Real Property in the District—Appropriations Not in Proportion—Area Covered.

"The statement in The Star a few days ago by an insurance man regarding the comparative pay of the men of our fire department, and the comparative number of apparatus, furnished some interesting facts on the question of fire extinguishment, but it did not go far enough," said a high official of the District government to a Star reporter this morning.

"Statestmen and others err in seeming to limit the usefulness of our fire department to the city of Washington, forgetting that we cover the District of Columbia, protecting about seventy square miles of territory and over 200,000 people. The responsibilities of our fire department are so immeasurably greater than those of the fire departments of the other cities that it is both an injustice and almost an absurdity to draw the comparison, yet members of Congress will each session reiterate this comparison, and seem utterly to fail to grasp the situation as it exists here, and to properly differentiate between the conditions."

"I have made some careful computations for The Star on this point of fixed responsibility, and the peculiar position of the District fire department over the fire department of the city of Washington, and at first glance seem large, but upon analysis they will be demonstrated to be substantially correct."

Government Property Guarded.

"Devoting my remarks exclusively to the protection given to the property of the government of the United States, and omitting entirely the real property of residents of Washington, the assessment of which real property of the District last year was, I believe, about \$182,500,000, the result will be quite surprising. I will show the protection we afford government buildings, their approximate value, and the rate of insurance, as it were, the government pays as its proportion for the maintenance of the fire department."

"The Department of the Interior, which is the fire department for the current fiscal year is \$306,000, of which the government may be said to pay one-half, or \$153,000, as the fire department protects the following government buildings, and opposite each I will place an approximate valuation. An actual valuation cannot be ascertained, owing to the variety of buildings, their age, structure, etc., but these figures are not far out of the way, and represent what it would cost the government to replace them, with certain of their contents, to which I will advert later, with new structures today:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Capitol..... | \$300,000.00 |
| Congressional Library..... | 15,000.00 |
| White House..... | 3,000,000.00 |
| War, State and Navy..... | 12,000,000.00 |
| Post Office Department..... | 7,000,000.00 |
| Patent Office..... | 4,000,000.00 |
| Old Post Office Department..... | 3,000,000.00 |
| Pension Office..... | 3,000,000.00 |
| Treasury..... | 5,000,000.00 |
| Bureau of Printing and Engraving..... | 2,000,000.00 |
| Government Printing Office (old and new)..... | 4,000,000.00 |
| Agriculture..... | 2,000,000.00 |
| Smithsonian Institution..... | 2,000,000.00 |
| Naval and National Museums..... | 2,000,000.00 |
| St. Elizabeth's..... | 4,000,000.00 |
| Naval Yard..... | 4,000,000.00 |
| Arsenal..... | 1,000,000.00 |
| Fort Myer..... | 2,000,000.00 |
| Jail, workhouse, almshouse..... | 1,000,000.00 |
| Other buildings..... | 5,000,000.00 |
| Total..... | \$109,000,000 |

Value of the Contents.

"The contents of the buildings which I have included in this table are placed at entirely too low a valuation, and to the total above an addition of \$80,000,000 may be joined and still be within reason, making in all, say, \$200,000,000. In fact, the contents of the government buildings are really and practically above valuation, they are in most instances above money price, and could not be duplicated for money. For example, the contents of the old Winter building, which building I have not included specifically in the list, could not be duplicated, consisting of army and navy records of the civil war beyond price, yet lodged in a building affording no protection against fire."

"The same is true as to the structure and contents of the Theatre, the Metropolitan building, which I have not included specifically in the list, while the building and the records of the pension office, which are absolutely above a money valuation, and could not be duplicated if destroyed, I have placed at only \$3,000,000. For example, were the pension office, with its priceless records, destroyed by fire, it is safe to assume that it would cost the government an inestimable number of millions of dollars to restore that branch of the government to a working basis. And the same is true of all the public government buildings in Washington, particularly the Treasury and Interior departments."

"Were all of these structures destroyed in one great conflagration it will be apparent that the total valuation of approximately \$200,000,000 which I have given is too conservative. Yet the situation may be viewed only in this light. The destruction of one building, with loss of contents, would answer the question in a limited way, the same as the destruction of the entire lot. Thus, were the Treasury Department to be destroyed, the government would not erect upon the site a building to cost less than \$5,000,000. It would be a loss to the government of \$8,000,000, as the site is large, and a new building would not be erected thereon for less than the last-named sum. In the table, however, the value of the building and its contents at only \$5,000,000."

Government Rate for Protection.
"The question, therefore, resolves itself down to this: What does the government pay in the nature of an insurance premium for fire protection of its incalculably valuable property?"

"It may be said to pay this year a premium of \$178,445 on a total valuation of \$200,000,000, less than 1 per cent, or to be exact, .087 per cent. I pay 1 per cent insurance premium on my house, and I obtain no more protection in the sense of being safeguarded from fire by the fire department than that which the government, who pays less than 1 per cent."

"These facts are not fully appreciated at the Capitol when the needs of the District fire department are laid before Congress. The new steamers did not increase the number of steamers, as some have supposed, but replaced a few of the old ones. The number of steamers undergoing no change, the increase being in efficiency and water-thriving capacity."

"To increase the fire department of this city fifty per cent it would require seven steamers, three trucks and two chemical engines. An increase of 50 per cent would not bring the department up to its full measure of responsibility, but an increase of 100 per cent would. In other words, bearing in mind the peculiar conditions of the situation here as regards government property and valuations, our department should be increased that much. Instead of fourteen steamers we should have twenty-eight and six more trucks and four more chemical engines."

The Department's Efficiency.

"We were very glad to get the new truck, which will be stationed on Capitol Hill. At present Truck A covers a territory in that part of the city which extends from Shepherd's Point, Md., opposite Alexandria, north to Mount Vernon Square, and by irregular lines beyond the race course at Benning, and must respond to alarms there. Think of one truck covering territory in which are situated the Capitol, the navy yard, with

millions of dollars worth of material; the jail, the workhouse, almshouse, St. Elizabeth's, Providence Hospital, marine barracks, Marine Hospital, a number of public schools, the Ruppert Home, German American Orphan Asylum, and the localities of Anacostia, Benning and Congress Heights, to say nothing of the thousands of private dwellings in this great territory, covering many square miles."

"The public, neither our legislative body, nor the public, appreciates the unusual amount of duty covered by a single company of the District fire department, and the full force of the public buildings protected, as I have given you, omitting private property for the sake of concision, is not fully appreciated. The protection of the property of the United States, a new light should be cast upon the question when the matter comes up for appropriation."

"Thus, each company of our fire department covers an average district of 2.875 miles, almost double that covered by a company in New York and Philadelphia; there are times greater than a company's territory in Baltimore, Buffalo and Cincinnati, or New Orleans, and times greater than those covered by Milwaukee and Louisville companies; about six times greater than the district covered by a San Francisco company, and about ten times greater than the district covered by the Chicago companies."

"Yet in none of these cities are situated the inestimably valuable buildings and records of the government of the United States."

MORTUARY RECORD.

One Hundred and Two Deaths in District the Past Week.

During the week ended Saturday last there were 102 deaths in the District, equally divided as to race, 51 being white, representing a death rate of 13.08, and 51 colored, the death rate being 29.58. The deaths in the preceding week numbered 101 (death rate, 17.9), and in the corresponding period of last year 100 (death rate, 20.3). Compared with the preceding report mortality from consumption fell from 22 to 5 and that from diarrhoeal diseases increased from 13 to 23. Among children under five years old there were 42 deaths, as against 34 last week and 28 as against 20 by year of age there were 38 as against 20 by the last report. There were 9 fatal cases of whooping cough and 8 of typhoid fever. By violence 9 deaths occurred, all accidental. Of these 2 were by drowning, 2 by being crushed on steam railway, 1 by being crushed in a fall, 1 by being struck by a beam, 1 by being struck by a falling object, and 1 by a poisonous dose of corrosive sublimate."

The births reported numbered 81, of which 53 were white and 28 colored; males, 41, females, 40.

There were at the close of last week 5 cases of smallpox in the hospital. During the week 4 new cases developed, and 13 were discharged, 8 patients remained. Typhoid fever 167 cases were under medical supervision at the close of the last report. During the week 48 new cases occurred and 21 were discharged by death or recovery, leaving 194 cases under treatment."

Cases of scarlet fever numbering 15 were in quarantine by the report of the former week. During the past week no new cases developed, 2 being discharged, leaving 13 cases, with warning cards, in 6 premises. At the close of last report there were 7 cases developed during the week, and 1 case developed during the week, and 4 by being discharged, leaving 5 cases in 4 premises. The mean weather conditions prevalent throughout the week were: Temperature of the air, 76 degree relative; temperature of the air, 76 degree, and barometer, 29.76. The rainfall was 1.25 inches, winds southwest, averaging five miles per hour. The maximum of the thermometer was 90 degrees, on the 3d, and minimum, 68 degrees, on the 7th.

SECONDS THE INVITATION.

Business Men's Association Asks Florists to Meet in Washington.

Following the invitation yesterday issued by the District Commissioners for the next meeting of the National Association of Florists to be held here, President Gude of the Business Men's Association has sent the following letter to W. J. Stewart, secretary National Association of Florists, Boston, Mass.:

"My Dear Sir: The Business Men's Association of Washington, D. C., which numbers over 700 business and professional men, has for one of the purposes of its foundation the encouragement of conventions and gatherings in the city of Washington."

"It is unnecessary for me to dwell here upon the advantages that the national capital offers for a place of conventions. Its fame in this regard is widespread, and its hospitality is well known."

"In behalf of the association, I have to request that you present to the National Association of Florists this letter of invitation to hold its annual convention in Washington, and that you will assure your body that the Business Men's Association will do what they can to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of their stay."

ARRIVAL OF THE KEARNEY.

Started for This City From Cuba Nearly Three Months Ago.

The army quartermaster's department lighter Kearney, which has been nearly three months coming to this city from Cuba, arrived here yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock and is now lying at the Lighthouse service wharf, waiting to be transferred to the engineers' battalion stationed at Washington barracks for service on the river. The Kearney did not bring, as was expected, a quantity of the personal baggage of the army officers returning from Cuba, but left the island light. She sailed from Cienfuegos May 17, and had a troublesome trip, having had to put into Key West and other ports for repair work. About the 1st of July she was found in distress at sea off Cape Hatteras and was towed into Hampton Roads by the U. S. collier Leonidas. The statement that she was in a sinking condition is denied by her officers, who say that she was not full of water, and was leaking but not amount, which her command was no trouble in keeping down. One of her propeller wheels had become loose on the shaft, and this disabled her so that she had to ask for assistance. For the past month she has been in Key West, and a repair crew has been repairing and given a thorough overhauling. She sailed from Old Point Monday at 2 p.m. and reached here about 5 p.m. yesterday."

The Kearney is under the command of Capt. B. C. Cooper, who brought her from Cuba, but only three of the original crew remain on board. The others having left her at Key West and Old Point. As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, which will be within the next two or three days, the lighter will be turned over by the quartermaster's department to the commandant at the Washington barracks, and a new crew, with Capt. S. B. Davis in command, will be placed aboard her. She will be used by the engineers to transport supplies, and other freight between this city and the new engineer corps barracks at Fort Detrick, and the engine corps in training the men in the work of placing torpedoes and obstructions in the river. While small and slow boat, making but one mile an hour, she is admirably adapted for carrying freight, having plenty of deck room and being of light draft. She was formerly the American steamer, and was purchased by the government for service as a lighter, carrying government supplies on the shoal waters of Cuba. On the withdrawal from Cuba of the American troops the quartermaster's department had no further service for her, and as Major Black wished a boat for the engineer corps, she was ordered here and will be permanently kept on the Potomac."

For the use of the Kearney a new wharf, three stories high, has been built at the Washington barracks on the Eastern branch, and there she will lie when not running."

Convicted and Fined.

Griffin Nelson, alias John Burke, colored, who was arrested by Policeman Willingham yesterday on two charges of larceny, was convicted on both charges in the Police Court and a fine of \$100 was imposed in each. With an aggregate sentence of two months in jail in default."

It was alleged that the man had stolen two sets of harness from two different stores during the 1st of August. He was tested that he was innocent, but Judge Mills decided against him."

VALUABLE SERVANT

Judge Tompkins' Long Career in Pension Bureau.

80 YEARS OLD TODAY

ENTERED THE SERVICE UNDER BARRETT MAY 9, 1861.

During Forty-One Years He Has Never Been Late or Tardy—His Recollections.

Few men reach four-score years sound in mind and body. Today Judge C. M. Tompkins, dean of the pension office, was congratulated by friends in the office on his eightieth birthday. He is still alert and active—never late or tardy—and to all appearances able to render good service for some years to come.

Judge Tompkins entered the bureau as clerk May 9, 1861, when it contained less than 100 employees, and now it outranks some of the departments in the scope and

importance of its work. That he has been in the bureau continuously for over forty-one years is good evidence that his service and experience are considered valuable to the government.

To know that during this long period of service he has had the confidence of his superiors in office and good will of his associates is of itself gratifying, and he considers it the most fortunate part of his life to have served under three of the most illustrious men of the country—Lincoln, Grant and McKinley.

Judge Tompkins went to his desk in the pension bureau today as usual. Through a group of friends called to express the wish that he may live to celebrate many birthday anniversaries. The mail brought him not a few letters of congratulation."

Long and Active Career.

This venerable servant of the government was born August 13, 1822, in Westchester county, N. Y. After pursuing the usual academic course in his native town (Somers) he entered the university in the city of New York in 1840, and graduated in 1844. Among his classmates were Dr. Howard Crosby and A. Oakley Hall of New York. Theodore Frelinghuysen was at the time chancellor of the university and ran for Vice President of the United States with Henry Clay. Judge Tompkins reverts with pride to the fact that his first vote was cast for "Clay and Frelinghuysen."

Having prepared himself for the law, he moved to Wisconsin in the summer of 1847 and settled in Fond du Lac. In 1848 Mr. Tompkins was nominated for the office of district attorney for the county of which he held the position for four years.

Shortly after his election he was appointed postmaster of the city, serving nearly the whole of President Fillmore's administration. In 1849 Judge Tompkins was married to Miss Amelia Davis of Fond du Lac, eldest daughter of Col. C. Davis, a pioneer, and three children were the fruits of this union, but none survive.

Judge Tompkins was fortunate in his ancestral relations, being a lineal descendant of Gov. John D. Tompkins of New York, while his grandfather, Dr. Elias Cornelius, was an eminent surgeon in the revolutionary army under Gen. Washington, whose friendship and confidence he enjoyed during life.

"I came to Washington in 1861 to attend Mr. Lincoln's inauguration," Judge Tompkins said to an Evening Star reporter today. "I had no thought of remaining here, and probably should not have done so had it not been for Senator Timothy O. Howe of Wisconsin, who was a personal friend. 'War will break out, and you'll have a chance of seeing something if you stay,' he said to me."

"He secured a position for me in the pension bureau, and I have been with the bureau ever since. I witnessed the inauguration of Lincoln that year, and I have been present at every inauguration of a President of the United States since that time. I recall distinctly attending the reception of the White House on the evening of March 4, 1861, and shaking hands with Mr. Lincoln. There was a vast crowd about the White House, and it was by the greatest effort that I succeeded in reaching the President. I saw Lincoln on various occasions while he was President. I lived on the island, south of the Smithsonian Institution, and he frequently drove to my house."

"I called on President McKinley shortly before his death to introduce some friends who were visiting him. He was in the field was shot at the 6th street depot I took a train for Trenton, N. J. I was at Englishtown when Dr. Train, who conveyed him and his physicians to the hospital, passed through. I was at Ocean Grove when he died, and went to Elberon a few hours after his death."

War-Time Excitement.

Judge Tompkins gives a graphic description of the excitement in Washington when President Lincoln was shot. At the first battle of Bull Run he heard distinctly the cannonading. He recalls vividly the interest among the citizens of the District of Columbia when General Early tried to invade the national capital, and was only prevented from so doing by the timely arrival of the 6th Army Corps. With a hundred other clerks in the pension bureau he drilled in the open court of the patent office."

Joseph H. Barrett was commissioner of pensions when Judge Tompkins first entered the service of the government. Mr. Barrett is said to be living in Cincinnati, and is hale and hearty, despite his advanced age. "Wonderful changes have taken place in Washington since I first came here," Judge Tompkins said. "Many and many times during the civil war I saw government wagons stalled in the mud. Pennsylvania avenue and 7th street were the only thoroughfares paved with cobble stones. Now you can go to any part of the city on the best of asphalt pavements, and you can walk under shade almost everywhere."

"In these days the city is so dependent on omnibuses. Now street cars will take you to any part of the city and miles into the country. Then Washington was a country village, now it is one of the finest residence cities in the world."

Blessed With Good Health.

Judge Tompkins is blessed with good health. His hand is as firm and his nerves as strong as those of one much younger. He is strong in mind and body. His home

Falling Hair

enabled to obtain the needed vigor. The wonderful properties of the soap get at the very roots of the hair and feed it. Besides the soap beautifies it.

Thoroughly rub a thick lather into the hair and scalp, then rinse with warm or cold water. Price 15c.; sold everywhere.

soon leads to baldness. Hair falls because it has died. It has not been nourished properly.

Munyon's Witch-Hazel Soap

cleanses the scalp of all dandruff, removes scales and crusts, and stimulates the pores. Thus the hair is enabled to obtain the needed vigor. The wonderful properties of the soap get at the very roots of the hair and feed it. Besides the soap beautifies it.

Thoroughly rub a thick lather into the hair and scalp, then rinse with warm or cold water. Price 15c.; sold everywhere.

I want every woman desirous of a beautiful complexion to try my Witch-Hazel Soap. It preserves the creamiest skin and makes harsh skin soft and fresh. I want every person afflicted with skin disorders, pimples, blackheads, eruptions, or with hard, scaly scales to try it. It will cure any skin disorder, and it is a shampoo without an equal. I want every one looking for medicinal soap and yet a toilet luxury to try it. Nothing else will suit them afterwards. MUNYON.

If you have blood troubles that show in eruptions and pimples, or other disfigurements, use my Blood Cure. It will drive out all impurities. If your liver is out of order, and you have much patchy, yellow skin or blotchy complexion, want you to try my Liver Cure. It will give you good health and good looks. If you have indigestion and a disagreeable odor coming from your mouth, and causing constant paleness and that "worn-out" look, take my Stomach Cure. You can then get on your feet, and what you like, when you like, with an equal. I want every one looking for medicinal soap and yet a toilet luxury to try it. Nothing else will suit them afterwards. MUNYON. My doctors give advice by mail free. 1505 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Hecht's Greater Stores" 513-515 Seventh Street.

"You Can Have It Charged."

Another Big

Remnant Sale

With each day's selling there's placed among the odds and ends, short lengths and remnants of stock from every department—and Thursday is the day we set apart to dispose of the little lots. It's quick selling, of course—for prices are made on the giving-away basis, and no thought is taken of the worth or real selling prices.

| | | | | | |
|---|------|---|---------|---|---------|
| Lot of \$1.25 and \$1.50 White India Linen Waives, fine embroidery inserting, all sizes— | 59c. | Lot of Bailey's Famous Talcum Powder, selling at 10c. box everywhere— | 5c. | Choice of any 12½c. Duck, plant cover, jacks, dot and ring effects, light and medium— | 97½c. |
| Children's White and Colored Dresses, nice qualities, sell up to 50c.— | 98c. | Children's Sunbonnets, extra nicely made, all colors, sell at 25c. and 50c.— | 10c. | Lot of Flowers for hat trimmings, a number of styles— | 8½c. |
| Children's Sunbonnets, extra nicely made, all colors, sell at 25c. and 50c.— | 10c. | Lot of Fine Quality Blue and Black Duck Wash Skirts, all high grade, sell at \$1.50 and \$1.68— | 79c. | Women's and Misses' Un-trimmed Hats, many shapes and kinds— | 19c. |
| Special lot of Ladies' Duck Oxfords and Colonial, all high grade, sell at \$1.50— | 69c. | Lot of Ladies' Tan Oxfords and Boots, extra good quality. Sell up to \$4— | 89c. | Men's Tan Calf and Kid Shoes, new shapes, regularly sold up to \$4— | \$1.19. |
| Choice from balance of the Summer Underwear, all sizes, all colors, sell at 14 and 14½, famous brand— | 29c. | All Men's 50c. and 75c. Summer Underwear, all sizes, all colors, sell at 15c.— | 25c. | Men's Tan Calf and Kid Shoes, new shapes, regularly sold up to \$4— | \$1.19. |
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